Thirty-Fifth Congress First Session.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1858.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate joint resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, authorizing the governor of that State to raise a regiment of volunteers and tender them to the President of the United States for service in the Territory of Utah; which were ead and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CRITTENDEN subsequently asked the unanimous onsent of the Senate to withdraw these resolutions, as see had received a note from his colleague, who was desined from his seat by indisposition, stating that he derived to submit some remarks on the subject. The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Washington, relative to the proclamation of martial law in the counties of Pierce and Thurston by the governor of said Territory; which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES and Mr. HARLAN presented several memorials from the legislature of lowa, praying grants of lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GWIN and Mr. RRODERICK presented joint resolutions of the legislature of California in favor of the establishment of certain mail routes, and in relation to the donation of public lands to actual settlers in the State of California; which were appropriately referred.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the memorial of John C. F. Salomon and George W. Morris, inventors and patentees of certain improvements in the construction and fitting up of sailing vessels and steamers by which the perils of ocean mavigation will be greatly lessened, praying that an appropriation may be made for a practical test of their invention; which was referred to the Committee on Com-

invention; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BiGLER presented a memorial of the board of marine underwriters of Philadelphia, praying that the act establishing the Light-house Board may not be altered; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial of the board of trade of Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Philadelphia and Savannah and the Port of Para in Brasil, touching at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demarara; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. STUART presented a memorial of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, praying that a grant of land may be made for the endowment of the agricultural college of that State, and similar institutions in each State of the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

In Union; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of the erection of a lighthouse at the mouth of Kewanee river; which was refered to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, presented a resolution of the legislature of Tennessee, in favor of such an amendment to the postage laws as will allow persons sending public documents or newspapers by mail to endorse upon them their names; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Hasler presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Iowa, in favor of the erection of a post office, United States court-house, and custom-house at Burlington, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, asked to be dis-charged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; nich was agreed to.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, re-

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported bills for the relief of Otway H. Berryman and Wm. D. Mesely; which were read and passed to a sec-

nd reading.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Mary Petery; which was read

CREDENTIALE PRESENTED

Mr. CLAY presented the credentials of the Hon. James P. Henderson, elected a senator by the legislature of Texas to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Thomas J. Rusk; which were read; and Mr. H. having appeared, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered to him, and he took his seat in the Senate.

On motion by Mr. SEBASTIAN, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate for the use of the Senate any information within his reach concerning the late expedition of Lieut. E. F. Beale to open a wagon-road from a point near Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, to the western borders of California, and also requesting him to furnish a map or chart of such road.

on motion by Mr. HUNTER, a resolution was adopted requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate the amount which has been allowed and paid to postmasters of distributing and separating offices out of the postages collected at such offices, under the two provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the pay of deputy postmasters," approved 22d June, 1854, authorizing the Postmaster General in his discretion to make of inhabitang anisation?

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the reason why his name did not appear on the final vote on the passage of the army bill was because he had paired off with Mr. Wade, who was detained from his seat by sickness—he being for the

absent from their posts in said Territory; and it so, the reasons therefor.

The question pending was on the motion by Mr. Bisos to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the resolution.

After a few remarks on the subject, Mr. BIGGS moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. STUART raised the question of order whether, under the rules of the Senate, a motion to reconsider could be laid on the table.

The CHAIR decided that such a motion could be laid on the table but could be called un again at any time.

on the table, but could be called up again at any time.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to—
yeas 27, nays 20—as follows:

Wright—27.
icours. Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden,
stie, Douglas, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Hamiin, Harlan, King,
moos, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GREEN moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Kanssa into the Union.

Mr. GWIN hoped the Pacific railroad bill would be

Mr. GWIN hoped the Pacific railroad bill would be waited first. That was a very important measure, which had been a long time before the Senate, and had priority over the Kansas question.

Mr. DOUGLAS was glad to see the senator from California taking the right ground as to the order of business. He had himself made repeated efforts to get up the Minnesota bill for consideration, but it was always pressed satte.

Mr. BRODERICK remarked that when the proposition was made the other day to make the Kanaus bill a special order for to-day, it excited a general laugh; and he hoped the Pacific railroad bill would not lose its priority, but be disposed of at once, before taking up a new subject.

Mr. SEWARD thought that if a Pacific railroad bill

Mr. SEWARD thought that it as taken up at once was to pass this session, it ought to be taken up at once Mr. GREEN said that it was well known that no business would progress until this kansas question was get out of the way. He hoped the vote would be taken without any further debate.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to

YEAS-Messra Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigle rown, Clay Collamer, Crittenden

The Senate accordingly proceeded to the consideration the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into

The Senate accordingly proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union; which was read.

Mr. GREEN said that the bill was so plain that it did not require any extended explanation; it was predicated on a state of facts imbodied and presented in the report of the Committee on Territories, and those facts made out a case so plain as to render any argument unnecessary. Indeed, so far as he was concerned, he should be perfectly willing to trust this measure to the judgment of the Senate, without saying a single word upon it. There were those, however, who were opposed to it, who seemed to insist that something should be said in opening, as a peg for them to hang an argument upon, and he would gratify them. He would remark in the outset that the leading, controlling facts set forth in that report could not be successfully controverted. Some of them had been evaded in the documents embracing the views of the minority of the committee; but he still maintained that the positions assimed in the majority report stood unassailed, and it would be a work of supererogation to add anything to what has been said in that report. He hoped he would be a permitted on this occasion to make a personal explanation, for he did not like to obtrude himself on the attention of the Senate except when he had the floor for de'vate. He found in the New York Tribune some false statements in regard to the action of the Committee on Territories, which he would take occasion to contradict. It was assumed that the majority of the committee made a positive promise to Messrs. Docalas and Collamba not to report until the succeeding Monday, but in violation of that agreement, the report was precipitated, and hurried through, and they were compelled to report before they were ready. He would now make a statement of the facts. On Monday he was not quite ready with the majority report. On Tuesday the committee met and his report was ready, and the senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamba also had his minority

serious wrong was perpetrated on the senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that he stated on Tuesday that he did not think it would be possible for him to finish his report on Thursday, but he would guaranty to be ready by Monday to submit his report. The committee agreed to meet on Thursday and read over the majority and minority reports, so far as they were completed. His understanding when they separated was that the committee were not to report until Monday. Subsequently, on the same day, he received a note from the chairman of the committee to the following effect: "It is the unanimous desire of the committee to report finally on Thursday, and I send you this note in order that you may not be taken by surprise." In consequence of this notification, he made extraordinary efforts to finish his report, and on Thursday morning, between three and this notification, he made extraordinary efforts to finish his report, and on Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, he succeeded in bringing it to a conclusion, without having had time to read it over or revise it. He had worn himself out by writing all day and two nights without more than three hours' sleep. He wished to revise the report and add one or two other points, for he stopped several pages short of what he intended to in consequence of the notice of the senator from Missouri. As to its publication in New York, he allowed a clerk to take a copy for the press, but still it had not been revised.

GREEN wanted to know, if the senator voted Mr. GREEN wanted to know, if the senator voted against making the report because he wanted to revise it, who was going te revise the copy in the New York Tribune office, which had been previously sent off. But passing from that subject, Mr. G. said that he had a substitute for the bill reported by the committee, which he should offer at the proper time. This substitute provided for the admission of the States of Kansas and Minnesota together; and he hoped this course would expedite the business before the Sonate, so that other important subjects might come up for consideration. He pedite the business before the Senate, so that other important subjects might come up for consideration. He protested against the senator from Illinois going out of his way, on a preliminary motion to take up a subject for consideration, to talk about forcing a constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. This was attempting to prejudice the question before it was taken up. Now, what were Congress to inquire? The questions to be asked were, is this the legal constitution of the new State? Is the constitution republican in form? Are the boundaries proposed admissible, and is the number of inhabitants sufficient to justify independent State or. of inhabitants sufficient to justify independent State organization? These are the only things to be inquired about. We neither approve nor disapprove the particular features of the instrument; that is a matter to be left entirely to the people themselves. No doubt there may be some provisions in it to which exception can be taken; but where can any State be found whose constitution. not appear on the final vote on the passage of the army bill was because he had paired off with Mr. Wadde, who was detained from his seat by sickness—he being for the bill, and Mr. W. against it.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

On motion by Mr. WILSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him the other day, requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether any officers in the civil service of the United States in the Territory of Kansas are absent from their posts in said Territory; and if so, the reasons therefor.

The question pending was on the motion by Mr. Bross for reconsider the vote on the adoption of the resolution. was not all peace and quedness in Kansas, as had been stated by the senator from Hilinois. There was much strife and contention there; there were perplexities besetting them on every hand; and, without some government of their own, these difficulties were likely to be perpetual. Even so lately as this morning he had received information of murders and assassinations in that Territory, led on by the party opposing the Lecompton constitution. General Whitfield was one of the federal officers there; and he had learned this morning that General W had received notice to depart from the Territory, or they would assassinate him. He would tell the senator from Massachusetts that that was one of the reasons for the absence of federal officers from their posts of duty in the Territory. It was useless to cry "peace," when there was no peace; but there was an easy way to settle this whole matter. As the boundaries were unexceptionable, as the constitution was republican, and the population was sufficient, let her be admitted at once. The question might be asked, is it a legal constitution? He would say, Yes; because it emanated from the people, who are the source of power in all governments. constitution? He would say, Yes; because it emanated from the people, who are the source of power in all governments. The people have exercised that power under the forms of law. They directed the first vote to be taken calling a convention; and the convention were clothed with the power which the people delegated to them, in all the acts which they performed. He had already shown that 9,521 votes were registered, and less than three thousand votes remained unregistered. The reason of this was that the officers were driven out of some of the counties and prevented from executing the law, and many voters refused to permit themselves to be registered. The whole wrong, for not having a complete registration, was with the anti-Lecompton party; and they have no right to plead that wrong as a bar to the subsequent proceedings.

But it had been said by the senator from Vermont in

diven out of some of the counties and prevented adde.

Mr. BENJAMIN thought it was the general understanding on all sides of the Senate the other day that the Kansas bill should be taken up to-day. It was due to good faith, as well as to the intrinsic importance of the Subject, that that arrangement should be carried out.

Mr. STUART thought it would be good economy to take up the Kansas bill and dispose of it; for, so long as that remained before the Senate, it was pretty evident that post-interest the special order for to-day, without objection; but he had not given his count to override all the other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon any people against that will should override all other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon any people against that will should override all other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon any people against that will should override all other questions and take priority over all the other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon say people against that will should override all other questions and take priority over all the other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon say people against think will should override all other questions and take priority over all the other special orders. He had not given his content that a proposition to impose a constitution upon say people against think that will should override all other questions and take priority over all the other special orders. He had not to be a proposition to impose a constitution upon say people against think will should override all other questions and take priority over all the other special orders. He had not to be a proposition to impose a constitution upon say people against think will should override all other questions and take priority over

going through the forms of law. Any provision in that constitution which may be deemed obnoxious may be legally amended by the people at any time, as well prior to 1864 as after that time. Mr. G. closed by remarking that it was unnecessary to say more now, but he should reserve the right to reply to whatever objections might be urged against the positions assumed in the report of the

omnittee.

Mr. COLLAMER wished to correct one statement that had been made by the chairman of the committee, who had said that he (Mr. C.) had made the assertion that nineteen counties in Kansas were unrepresented. He had made no such statement.

Mr. GREEN turned to the report, and read the extract to which he had alluded; but upon further examination he announced that this was in the report of Mr. DOUGLAS, and not in that of Mr. COLLAMER.

Mr. COLLAMER said that he had only stated in his report that the registration was imperfectly done in al-

and not in that of Mr. COLLAME.

Mr. COLLAMER said that he had only stated in his report that the registration was imperfectly done in almost one-half of the counties in Kansas, and some of them were populous. That was the statement, and that was true. He went on to allude to the thresome nature of the Kansas discussions, and hoped the Senate would not be guided in their disposition of the matter by the same motives that influenced the unjust judge spoken of in the Bible, who avenged the poor widow lest by her continual coming she should weary him. It was said of him that he neither feared God nor regarded man, and he was not, therefore, an example worthy of imitation. Mr. C. proceeded to advert to the early history of the country, and the discussions which arose out of the acquisition of new territory, as to the question of slavery. He held that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unfortunate measure, and had tended in a great degree to alienate the members of our common confederacy, who should be governed by feelings similar to those which animated the patriarch of old when he said to Lot, "Go thou to the right hand and I will go to the right;" let there be no strife between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren." He also argued that it was a well-settled principle that the power to regulate implies the pewer to republik and cifed instances where this let there be no strife between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we are brethren." He also argued that it was a well-settled principle that the power to regulate implies the power to prohibit, and cited instances where this power to regulate had been exercised in regard to slavery. He defended the emigration societies, urging that their purposes were legal and peaceful, and that the ordinary laws of emigration would make Kansas a free State. But in her past history there had been presented nothing but one continued, protracted outrage, which had never been examined into or corrected.

Mr. FOOT (interrupting) remarked that his colleague had been sick recently and had not recovered his strength; and in his present condition he was unable to go on with the argument without injury to his health. He would therefore, with his consent, move that the Senate adjourn.

sox, to proceed to the consideration of executive business; and after a protracted session, at quarter before gix o'clock. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House certain resolu-tions of the legislature of Oregon Territory in relation to Indian wars: which were laid on the table and ordered

to be printed.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed on the committee authorized to consider the resolution for the expulsion of MATTESON the following gentlemen: Messrs. Seward of Georgia, Harris of Illinois, Grow of PENNSYLVANIA, CURTIS of Iowa, and BISHOT of Connecti-

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, asked to be excused from erving; which was granted.

EXPENSES OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the following resolution, introduced Monday last, a week, by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio—the question pending being on the motion that the rules be

suspended:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury he requested to inform this House whether any money has been paid out of the treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, for the ex, enses of any lepislative, or alleged legislative, assembly in the Territory of Kansas, and, if so, under what act or provision of law, and from what fund said money has been paid.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution agreed to ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICES OF THE HOUSE. Mr. MASON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Accounts, reported back, without amendment, the bill fixing the number and compensation of the clerks, mes-sengers, pages, and laborers of the House of Represent-atives.

Mr. MASON contended that the number of places were

Mr. MASON contended that the number of places were too many, and that the pay of some of them was too large. He addressed the committee at length, to show the necessity for the reform which would be inaugurated by the passage of the bill before the body, and then moved that it be put on its passage.

Mr. SPINNER, of New York, moved to amend the bill so that it should take effect on the first Monday in December next, saying he was in favor of allowing the present employees to serve during the present session without being cut off, and then, if they came back next year, they did so knowing the condition under which they accept

them simply to be loose file linhabitants, and including eithems and allens. But under the registration law they ever required to be citisens at the United States, and to the value of the compensation of the nave been readelets from the Marsh presenting. Thus, the control of the compensation of the resident, tires, the control of the copposition; and, secondary that that wrong has been greatly magnified.

There were three counties—Chry Dickinson, and Walshington—that had not a single inhabitant, and never have come that had not a single inhabitant, and never have come that the control of the control

diem compensation.

The SPEAKER decided that the amendment could not be received, pending the motion to commit the bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, advocated the passage of the bill, and deprecated the effort to kill it by attaching irrelevant amendments.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Accounts, with instructions to report how many clerks, door-keepers, and other employees are now employed, and what compensation is paid to them.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said he had taken the trouble to investigate the amount which the passage of the bill would save the government, and found that it would probably be \$20,000. In his opinion, the bill should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, expressed himself in favor of the bill. He was not the man to oppose a measure that would effect a needful reform because it did not meet his views in every particular. He demanded the previous question; pending which

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—ayes 82, noes 40.

And then, at 25 minutes of 4 o'clock, p. m., the House

And then, at 25 minutes of 4 o'clock, p. m., the

By Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania: The memorial of the beard of marine underwriters of the city of Philadelphia, representing that they have derived much benefit by the creation and oganization of the Light-House Board, and praying that no alteration may be mad by Congress in the act of 31st of August, 1852, under which it was established: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH, of Illinois: The petition of 159 citizens of Washing ton and St. Clair counties, Illinois, praying the establishment of mail-route from Fayetteville, St. Chair county, to Elk-Horn, in Washing inclose county, referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schuapps to poss travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account sons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account o its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dan gerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which altravellors South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnappe, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and excerts.

Dec 13-d3mif

tice of the postponement of public sales in Minnesota, be held by proclamation No. 587. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Fromward 20, 1858.

WATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches

M. W. GALT & BRO

BLACK SILKS AT LESS THAN VALUE. -- 30 pieces choice black silks at 75, 57 5, and \$1 per yard, the expest goods we ever offered for flounced dresses.
Also, a full line of the finer grades up to extra super Taffeta silks.
Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplications. One price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purch

overcharged.
We are not opening any new accounts.
Our credit business is now much larger than we want it to be.
Our rule for the future will be to present bills for monthly. ments.
All old bills must be paid before new ones are commenced.
"It is our determined purpose to make our trade as near a cash
business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations that
have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

Get the best in market—every lady should have one.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well-regulated family can afford to do will out a GROVER & BAKER sewing machine, made expressly for family

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are instened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be dot by hand, while it sews sik or cotton from ordinary spools with equ facility, by a mere change of spools.

GROYER & BAKER,
Swater Machine Co. Sewing Machio 318 Pennsylvania avenue, Was 495 Broadway, New York.

ASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.—The Second annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association is now open at the Gallery, on II street, between 13th and 14th streets, from 10, a. m., to 10, p. m. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be bad at the principal bookstores and botels, and at the door.

Dec 25—dif

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the itizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which is introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie-

the introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distilery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper herry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcending in its certifial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage heretofore known.

The proprjetor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genoine article, as the whole country is flooded with counterfests and militations.

Put up in quart and pint hottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for sale by all the respectable druggiests and grocers in the United States.

Fibrol.2410 Wol.F.,

Sole Importer and Minufacturer,

Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York.

KANSAS IN CALIFORNIA.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COL. B. F. WASH-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1858. Daan sus: The mention of my name among others in your leading editorial of Saturday, for the seeming purpose of supporting, from the tenor of my speeches during the last presidential campaign, the position taken by you on what map be termed the Douglas side of the Kansas controversy, is my excuse and apology for addressing you this. I feed deeply and sensibily the importance of this issue, and no one would be more rejoiced than myself to hear that some common ground had been the overview of the state of the control of the con

mission was fatal.

That I am right in the view which I have taken of the That I am right in the view which I have taken of the true meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act in so far as it has been made a part of the democratic creed, a glance at our last national platform, unanimously adopted at Cincinnati, will readily show. I quote a part of the first and the whole of the second resolution on the subject of

slavery:

"The American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic law of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as imbodying the only sound

principles contained in the organic law of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as imbodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'slavery question' upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTRIFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMIA.

"2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854."

Here, then, it will be seen that, when you so confidently appeal to the action of the last national convention to sustain your position, you make an unfortunate reference; it proclaims the doctrine of non-intervention—you, that of intervention; it would have the people to regulate their domestic institutions "in their own way"—you would compol them to do it in your way. Neither does the platform of the national convention, nor do any of the speeches, so far as I have read—and I have read all of Senator Douglas's and most of the other leading ones made upon the Kansas-Nebraska law—say one word about the people being compelled to vote upon their constitution. The only discussion that was ever elicited by it was in reference to the subject of slavery, and even on that there is nothing in my onition in the Kansas-Nebraska act mathe Kansas-Nebraska law—say one word about the people being compelled to vote upon their constitution. The only discussion that was ever elicited by it was in reference to the subject of slavery, and even on that there is nothing, in my opinion, in the Kansas-Nebraska act making it a sine qua non that it should be submitted to the decision of a popular vote. Our government is not a pure but a representative democracy, and the people can act as legally through representatives as of themselves. Senator Douglas himself admits, in his reply to Senator Green, that he could easily conceive a case in which he would vote to receive a constitution unratified by a vote of the people. He admits, too, that an enabling act can be dispensed with by Congress. With these admissions the whole subject resolves itself into one of party policy and expediency. In that view, whatever might be my private opinions as to what the Lecompton convention should have done, I would sustain an honest, patriotic, and democratic administration, backed by an overwhelming majority of our national democratic representatives, against the combined, bitter, and virulent opposition of an unscrapulous enemy. When I see one hundred thousand copies of a speech delivered by a democrat bought and circulated broadcast through the land by such an enemy, my instincts teach me that there is mischief in it. I am sorry to add that upon a perusal of Senator Douglas's speech, my reason teaches me the same thing. Do not understand, however, that I question the patriotism or democracy of that distinguished gentleman. The columns of the Times and Transcript, when under my control, will show that he has had in me a warm and enthusiastic admirer. For that very reason I am the more chagrined at the course a sense of duty, I have no doubt, has compelled him to take. I hope he may awake to the error of his way. In the language of another, "the democracy cannot afford to lose him, nor can he afford to lose the confidence of the democracy."

You intimate that the President'

returns of the election of delegates show that a minority of voters participated in it. That may be; but had not the majority a fair opportunity of doing so? Did they not refuse so to participate from treasonable and rehellious motives? Was their conduct not such as to require the strong arm of the military to restrain them from overt acts of treason? Have they now a right to avail them selves of their own wrong to the jeopardy of the public peace and quiet? What said Gov. Walker?—and he should be good authority with you. In his inaugural address, published throughout the Territory, he lays down the following incontrovertible proposition:

"Those who abstain from the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingen.

"Those who abstain from the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the laws and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election."

No one will contend that there was either "fraud or violence" in that election. Every actual resident who desired it had a right to vote. Mr. Secretary Stanton is emphatic on this point. In one of his published addresses he says:

he says:
"In this light the act must be allowed to have pro-

vided for a full and fair expression of the will of the per ple through the delegates who may be chosen to repre-sent them in the constitutional convention."

sent them in the constitutional convention."

Here, then, we have both governors, actual and acting warning the recusants of the consequences of their refusing to vote. And to show what was the understanding in regard to the duties of delegates when elected and assembled in convention. I quote further from the last named address:

"I do not doubt, however, in order to avoid all protest for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question BROARDEN THEM SOLAL INSTITUTION, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of the actual, home jide residents of the Territory, with every possible security against frand and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the puestion of difference thus submitted to a decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress, without delay, as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn."

This but foreshadowed what the convention actually did. They framed a constitution, republican is form, wise and well guarded in all its features, and submitted to a fair vote of the actual, home jide residents of the Territory." This, thelieve, works no violence to popular sovereignty, is in perfect harmony with "the great principles of the Kansas Nebraska set," and, therefore, "I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress, without his properties of the sourceign States of the American Union."

But there is another light in which I regard the present issue that invests it with paramount interest. I look upon it as an issue between the constitution of the Union as interpreted by our lightest national judicial stribunal, and that wild, incendiary spirit of mobocracy and fanatician of the day, sacrilegiously known as higher-lawism. From the day the form of the source of the property in the decision of the persent is should never be reduced to practice. To accompany the property of the

immediate admission of Kansas, why make the printing of his message the occasion for an elaborate and not by any means temperate argument against it. The fact of the business is, disguise it as you will, the issue between the President and the Illinois senator is a serious and radical one. It is one that will have to be met and boldly discussed. It is one fraught with weal or woe to the democratic party. It is one "fundamental" in its nature, and upon its decision hangs our unity in the future. It is, moreover, one on which democrats will have to take sides. Believing the President to be right, I have taken mine with him. I plant myself upon the broad principle of non-interference—the right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions "in their own way." This I conceive they have done, and in a "way" not unprecedented, unusual, or peculiar. If after admission they desire to alter their organic law, let them do so. No human power can restrain them. This principle I mean to adhere to, and, in the language of Senator Douglas, "will follow it wherever its logical consequences will take me," provided, of course, it be not over the ruins of the constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the most sacred and guarantied rights of property.

Very respectfully, your friend.

BENJ. F. WASHINGTON.

D. W. Gelwicks, csq., Editor Mountain Democrat.

D. W. GELWICKS, csq., Editor Mountain Democrat.

PRING SUPPLIES IN FIRST-CLASS DRY goods.—We are daily opening spring supplies, and will offer the course of a few days much the largest and most comprehense stock we have ever had of all first-class forropean and American febres advanted for supposal formly consumption. ock we have ever had of all first-class European and American ics adapted for general family consumption.

One price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purchases

vercharged. Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplie inity.

We are inflexible in the application of our new rule requiring a
sills to be closed by cash when presented. Notes will not be accepable.

Hereafter we shall present many bills monthly for aetilement; other quarterly; and those only of our remarkably punctual cashomers wipay us all each in July and January will be permitted to extend

pay us all cash in July and January will be permitted to escentificate periods.

In all cases old bills must be paid prior to opening new ones.

We make this statement to prevent applications.

Customers who have to be applied to often to settle their bills will excuse us for saying we greatly prefer to discontinue their accounts. The recent financial crisis and the general shortening of credit where we obtain our supplies demand the adoption of the above sparently stringent rules.

It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and oursolves for a long series of years, "RENT A RIGHTIER,"

"Central Stores," west building, Feb 23—10tdif

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Wolfe's Schiedam Arematic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty is gravi-gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, singrish circulation the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energ-and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggio-

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Importer and Manufactorer,
18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York

WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL NOT 26-6mil